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(From the *Cong. Standard*)

The above is the title of a pamphlet just issued from the Press, and forwarded to us by the publisher for review. As a specimen of colonial printing and getting-up, it does great credit to the Publishers; we have seen nothing better, and this it appears to us, is no matter in reference to them. The Author has preferred to withhold his name, although the letters of "Colonist" are now so well known, and so generally appreciated, that few in this colony would have been little better informed of the authorship than they are at present had the author's name been affixed to the pamphlet. With that, however, we have nothing to do; as he wishes to remain incog., we are bound to respect his wish.

The author and compiler of this pamphlet deserves public thanks for undertaking a task which could not be other than unprofitable and tedious. With him it has been a labour of love. He saw what was needed, and he set about providing it, until he has now handed his work over to the public in a perfect state, and supplied a most decided want. As the war between the Free State and the Basutos proceeded he perceived that the measures taken for the settlement of the Cape Colony and the other portions of South Africa were producing the disastrous results predicted by the opponents of them. They could, as he says, be hardly called measures. They were a series of shifts and compromises rather than portions of a well matured and definite policy. Unavoidable some of them may have been, but they have not proved the less disastrous. That the Prime Minister, that is the minister of the Home Government, that is the minister of the Empire, should have various measures, the more in the hands

up. They say:—
 "Foreign Republic upon the confines of the colonies will be enabled to establish peace and maintain order; the Government will be able to side the boundary. The disputes between the native and other inhabitants will probably be determined promptly enough by the annihilation of one or the other, and by deluging the land with the blood of both, and thus the affairs of the Sovereignty will be settled, but in a way that will ultimately compel her Majesty's Ministers, they may rest assured, to resume possession of the abandoned territory at a vast expenditure of public money, amid the horrors of war, which will far exceed any which

"For the protection of her Majesty's thriving possessions at Natal, the overland communication between which and the colony is entirely cut off by the abandonment, and is thus rendered an expense to the British Republic."

It is not necessary for us to tell how truly the predictions of the petitioners have been confirmed. The tales of butchery and woe which this abandonment has brought about are told

We state this, not for the sake of controversy, but to show the importance of the subject and the consequent value of this work, the author of which says:—

"The object of the present publication is to place before our fellow-colonists, and others in the mother country connected with us by ties of association and interest, an intelligent expression of public feeling in the existing crisis. Many sources of information have been resorted to, and the opinions of different classes of society embodied, and much that has already appeared in the local Press has been re-printed. The influence of newspapers, though powerful, is also ephemeral, and it may be fairly presumed that

The arrangement of the pamphlet is admirable. It opens with the portion of the Proclamation Speech of his Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, in which he develops his idea of the creation beyond the Orange River of a large and well-organised Government, bound together by common laws, by the ties of kinship, by congenial laws, by just covenants, and by a common desire to extend the blessings of Christianity, peace, and civilisation. Following upon this are the documents showing the proceedings of the Transvaal Convention in 1862; next the Convention of 1864, presided over by Sir George Clerk and the delegates, in 1854; afterwards we have the protests and the petitions and memorials which were forwarded from South Africa and from the merchants residing in London who were interested in this portion of her Majesty's dominions. And in that manner the book succeeds in fittingly bringing the events which bring down the history to the present day.

We commend the work to the attention of all who are interested in the future welfare of South Africa.

(From the Times)

basis that would make the working of the hospital more in accordance with that of some of our great London hospitals, by which greatly increased economy and efficiency would be secured. It is through the necessity of not going into further comparative details of the present working of the two systems that, whereas the cost per bed per annum in the London hospitals is believed to be somewhere between £45 and £50, the cost at the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar amounts to nearly £84. Next, as to the usefulness of a Captain Superintendent at the Victualling-yard, no one, excepting, perhaps, officers looking forward to such an appointment, will possibly be found

which he must be in the main very ignorant, or in acting generally as an obstructive in the way of real work and efficiency. Evidently the captain or the superintending storekeeper is out

tolerated so long as it has been. There is attached to the yard a small steamer for conveying provisions and stores afloat to ships, and also two or three miserable sailing lighters, but

career should be otherwise rewarded for them. At the Portsmouth dockyard, separated by the width of the harbour only from the Clarence Victualling-yard, there are two Masters-Attendant, and here it is said to be the intention to add a third.

here it is said to be the intention to reduce the number to one. One Master-Attendant would certainly be sufficient for the ordinary work of the yard, and on any extraordinary occasion a signal from the dock-yard would bring half a dozen of his brother officers to his assistance from the ships in the harbour, all of whom, no doubt, would be glad of the chance to vary the daily monotony of their official life in harbour by an hour's bustling work. There are two rumours current relative to the Steam Reserve establishment at Portsmouth, which are probably

annum and a residence. Mr. W. Lynn, the present acting chief engineer in charge of the steam factory department, becomes assistant-engineer to the master shipwright at a salary of £500 per annum and a residence. The two establishments thus become amalgamated, the engineer becoming subordinate to the shipwright department. Mr. Andrew Murray, late chief engineer of Portsmouth dockyard and steam factory, will in future fill the office of inspector of workshops and factories, at a salary, it is understood, of £800 per annum, and as such his duties will extend over all the dockyards and naval establishments.

(From the Daily Telegraph, January 29.)

and-by, as the fog lifted and the sun went out, the rain again, the poor fellows were found dead. Five were lying drowned in a long mud-bank known as "John Tomlinson's Briv," and the searchers presently lighted upon the two others, lashed together and entangled in their nets. Out of the seven, five were married men, and their death left fifteen children fatherless. The other two were single men; but one of them was the support of his mother, a widow, recently left with ten children. The scene upon the river-side, therefore, as the corpses of the "bread-winners" were carried to shore, may be imagined; and those who were witnesses call it heart-rending.

How did the seven shrimpers die. To realise the whole horror, one ought to know the desolate and gloomy character of the river banks where such people ply their trade. Talk of the desert, or the steppe, or the mountain side, for loneliness? They are nothing to the dreary and solitary aspect of those gullies and swashes. Perhaps, close as the region is to London, not many who read these lines have seen the backwaters of the River Medway. There lies a whole network of such places as those in which the seven Marchside fishermen were put to death.

The seven poor shrimpers, we may be sure, knew well enough the wild place of their death; but the sea fog killed them. In from the Irish Channel, that morning, there drifted a mist which was their death-shroud. They must have been out upon "John Tomlinson's Brow," in the winter dawn, catching their shrimps to sell for wife and children; cold to the bone, wading up to their waists, but satisfied so long as they

PROFESSOR MASSON ON SENTIMENTALISM.
(From the *Statesman*.)

PROFESSOR MASSON, in the course of a speech delivered at Edinburgh, at a meeting of the Scotch Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said:—“That only possible objection that can be taken, or that is taken, to such society as this, and to societies of all analogous to it, is one which you may hear sometimes summed up in the phrase or nickname ‘sentimentalism.’ Sentimentalism is a common word amongst those who disapprove

be a great deal of use in keeping

word sentimentalism, and using it sometimes in such a way as expresses one's idea that wrong sentiments are entertained, or sentiments of a weak kind on particular subjects. But it has often struck me that this utterance of the word sentimentalism in such connection proceeds under forgetfulness of what the real advance of humanity has consisted in. What has humanity, what have human beings improved in but in this respect that gradual

Now, that is perhaps a motto which ought to be taken by such a society as the present. — For why? We are under a system of nature so constituted that we live by death. Every step we take we extinguish life. We live by death. Death is around us in every form. It is the very mystery of our existence that the higher organisms have to prey on the lower, and we, the so-called lords of creation, have prey on all beneath us. That is the rule under which we live—the strange, mysterious rule; and all the more on this account it is necessary that we should arrive at more and more of morality in our dealings with the sentient existence below us. Morality is not confined to the dealings between man and man, and more it is becoming part of the conscience of civilised people that we owe duties not only among our own species, but to all that lives and breathes. (Applause.) Now, the statement given so picturesquely by the poet really expresses the difficulties of the question. What is it that we are entitled to blend with the sorrow or with the death of the things around us that feel we do? We are entitled evidently to blend our subsistence with them. We live by the death of other creatures; that is the law under which we live. But even within that space of ground what scope there is for more improved humanity! There have been cases brought out again and again in that city. I remember lately a most noble protest in the case of one animal as to the torture to which it was submitted in order that its flesh, as was supposed, might be made more palatable, and that the absurd prejudices of certain human beings. I think that protest was very noble, and its effect was evidently felt over a very large circle of the country. Again, in this very report you have brought to our view the necessity of greater humanity in the transport of animals to the market. That is a matter which must have struck every one in the habit of travelling. How often on board a steamer has one been pained to look at the poor pent-up creatures, miserable—more miserable than they need be—on their way to the death that was to feed men and women. How often has one been struck by some

good-hearted sailor in some way trying to relieve some of the pain that these dumb creatures were feeling. Then we are entitled to mix the pursuit of science and truth, to advance truth that may be applied in relieving pain hereafter with the screams of these creatures. Without speaking as to the limits of any such rights, one may say that from what one knows that the practice of vivisection in the so-called pursuit of truth has been accepted by the so-called moralists of us as if we were the doctors, and I know, as a layman, that the doctors, surgeons, and medical men, and the people of the country have for a long time past, had their attention called to these things, and that they are expressing in private and in public their condemnation of certain abuses of this scientific right. For example, in order to demonstrate the commonest and simplest and most known physiological truth, it used not to be uncommon to put an animal visibly to torture before a class; and now our best authorities condemn this practice, which is for no good whatever but giving cruel demonstration of truth already known, and that may be demonstrated.

The question of sport—how far we are to mix our pleasures with the pursuit of science, is another question.

say, in conclusion, that it is well to see in a community like this an association like this, even if it did nothing but represent the growing sentiments I have spoken of.—*Scotsman.*

$\frac{1}{2} \text{ mol } \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{ mol } \text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ mol } \text{O}_2$

A REPORT of the *Toronto Daily Globe* news paper, influenced, no doubt, by Mr. Greenwood's doings as an "amateur casual," managed to get into Toronto gaol disguised as a criminal, and to spend twenty-four hours there in the character of the prisoner. He had something of gaol life from the prisoner's point of view. How he managed to get in is thus alluded to in an article in a recent number of the *Globe*, entitled "Twenty-four Hours within the Walls of Toronto Gaol." "By the aid of a little dust-throwing, and of a warrant of commitment obtained from an obliging alderman, who was quite innocent of the scheme, I on Saturday afternoon found myself pretty well disguised, and a villainous a locking customer as need be, at the entrance of the gaol, in charge of an official, in the character of a 'remand.' After describing his excursions on entering, his first reconnoissance of the horrible interior, his escape from the crowded throng of prisoners to a large garret room, in which there were some forms, with basins and spoons about two feet apart on the forms. "The prisoners lifted the basins and spoons, and sat down to eat supper on oatmeal porridge, 'without milk, sugar, or molasses.' 'Can't you eat it?' whispered my companion. 'No,' said I, whereon he changed basins, and soon emptied the second. 'Supper's over,' shouted a turnkey before many had finished and instantly all had to leave." The experience of that night explained the stench of the corridors where our casual and two others passed that night in cold and misery. The breakfast was a lump of cold cooked pork, a little salt, and a bowl of water. Sunday gaol is not so bad, and the hypocrisy of some of the vilest prisoners in the presence of the teachers, who were of both sexes. The women teachers appear more anxious to induce the prisoners to promise to lead quiet lives than that for any thing else. The dinner of barley soup and bread was unpalatable to the writer, and long before many had finished the order was given, "Down dishes." Most of the prisoners who spoke about themselves blamed their drink for their sufferings, and nearly all of them said they could not help it, that they wanted moral power. One said, "Look at me, the father of a decent wife, the father of several children, the son of a mother who has never lived, whose heart would break were he to see me here; and yet I am here, and all through drink. My God! My God! My wife!" And he went away wringing his hands. Sunday night came without the arrival of the reporter's bail bonds, and he had tried to confess to the governor his real character, so thoroughly tired was he of gaol life. The governor said he would hear what he had to say to-morrow morning, and, writes this amateur prisoner, "I was herded down stairs. Once more got hold of a pail, entered the corridor, and passed into a cell, which was kindly conceded to me without my taking a bath. I asked for a little water, but even this small luxury was refused in answer to my request. I shook up my straw as best I could in the dark. I lay down with rather a feeling of irritation at the delay of my bail bonds, but in a few minutes I heard my *nom de guerre* shouted in the corridor; my cell was unlocked, and in a few minutes more I stood in the pure fresh air of heaven, a free man. And if ever I enter the precincts of a gaol again, either as a 'casual' or in any other capacity, depend upon it I shall

THE TURKISH LANGUAGE.—I will now speak of the Turkish language, of which still less is known in England than of the Persian, as the number of Englishmen who have studied it is so small. Yet, considering that it is the language of a people with whom we have most important political and commercial relations, the language of a race who are so influential in the East, and of a nation of civilized empires, in whose possession the thrones of Persia, India, Syria, Egypt, and Arabia have been, and whose influence was felt and dreaded by Italy and France, it is extraordinary that Turkish has not attracted more encouragement and study has; particularly as it possesses a wonderfully rich and varied literature, principally in manuscript, and is true, and as the Turkish sovereigns in the East always insist that their subjects should write letters, and the Turkish people devote themselves to literature with great zeal and considerable success. Three hundred years ago literature was almost everywhere equally, if not more, attended to than in England, the preeminence of Oriental monarchs to men of letters has ever been one of the best points in their character. The last words of Othman, the founder of the Turkish empire, were, "Be the master of the faith, and the protector of science," and as soon as his son had planned the crescent on the walls of Constantinople, he immediately gave orders for the erection of a college, and his son followed the same policy, and others in the encouragement of learning. The Turkish language is of Tartar origin, as the Turks came from Central Asia, and consequently is quite different from the Persian, and it is true that in modern times the same character, as the Persian and Arabic have adopted by the three languages, and that the Turkish language of the capital is really a mixture of Arabic and Persian words, but these have been incorporated with the native language, and the framework of Turkish, which is as different from Arabic or Persian as Anglo-Saxon from Latin and Greek. The original Turkish language was somewhat different, but extremely rich and concise, and when spoken. Very often, colloquialisms, and whole sentences in a European language were expressed by one or two words in Turkish, viz., the phrase, "The letter which I have written should be destroyed," would be said in Turkish, viz., *Yasadinik Mektub*; in fact, strange as it may appear, it is a language in which pronouns, personal and relative, conjunctions and other parts of speech, and even the inflections of the verb, are all dispensed with by the use of particles, and the sections of which the verb is capable. Unfortunately, however, this superiority in the Turkish language has been counterbalanced by the cumbersome and inflated style of the Turkish writers, who, in writing, sentence and sentence being strung together into one, until the reader is at a loss to understand the whole, and the writer himself often gets into a fog. Arabic and Persian words have made it so adopting Arabic and Persian words has made it so impossible to understand their language it is absolutely indispensable to know almost all the words in the other two, and something of their grammar also. Yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, the language of the Turks has almost all science, history, geography, astronomy, mathematics, algebra, geometry, arithmetic, &c. Indeed, books on these subjects had been written long before the Turkish empire was founded, and were written by the most able and celebrated writers of the day, and were written by the most able and celebrated writers of the day, and were written by the most able and celebrated writers of the day.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ADVICE.
TUESDAY EVENING.
 To-day was a complete holiday as all mercantile transactions were discontinued. There was no business done, nor has alteration taken place in prices.
 We have Brisbane papers to the

Again we have to record quietness in business matters since our summary, with one notable exception, the market for the leading articles of consumption are without change, has again advanced in the market here, the principal being the shortness of stocks, which are very considering the activity of the demand. The flour has arrived from Adelaide with 800 tons of Harb's bulk of which was sold to arrive, as we supply, only one hour of the demand, whenever, however, the market is called for Victor Harbor, but not her loading, having then on board 85 tons of Harb's at Victor Harbor, she will probably take 200 tons of

[illegible]

Adelaide papers are to the 20th. *Register* of that date reports :—

Wheat.—Market steady, a firm business doing. For parcels at 1½ the price may be quoted at 3s 6d. £13 to £13 3s for good country. Port, £13 to £13 10s for best. General merchandise.—With the exception of a few bundles of cordage, very little else has been done in 18 weeks to-day. Messrs. Townsend, Botting, and Kyles auction, at Port Adelaide, most of the cargo Lindsay, from Tonsberg. The following price obtained :—Tongued and grooved white and red flooring

[illegible]

We extract the following from Mr. Pixley, Abell, and Langley, on the trans-shipment in bullion during the week ending 23 January:—

—Gold—

to York, with £12,000; handoff, from Melbourne, to Kookeadoo, from Melbourne, with £45,000; Lanarkshire, Melbourne, with £17,500. The only shipment is £18,000, from Melbourne, to the same place. The same place, the Bank has purchased during the week £10,000, which has been withdrawn. We submit a statement of the new one from Melbourne:—The True Briton, £20,500; Norfolk, with £25,500; Clanronald, with £10,000; British Steam, with £12,000; Britonmark, with £10,000; of Adelaide, with £41,500; Thynstra, £11,500; Dover, £10,000; and the same place, £10,000. The same place, silver—there is more inquiry for silver, and we have paid 60d per oz. standard, with limited amounts of silver shipped. The same place, per cent, to London, £100 per ton, and the same place, per cent, to London, £100 per ton, and the same place, per cent, to London, £100 per ton.

to Bombay, per F. and O. steamer of 17th instant, from
sellers. The *Weaver*, from New York, brought \$80 000
brought to the market, per *W. and O.* steamer of 17th instant,
Mexican Dollars.—The arrivals comprise:—£700 p. oz.
from New Orleans; \$14,000 per *Weaver*, from New York;
a French steamer Washington, which arrived at St. Paul
last night, brought to the market, per *W. and O.* steamer,
has this day been fixed at \$50 p. oz, at which rate the rest
there by the French steamer have been disposed of.
Kassim, on India for drafts by the banks, at 60 days
may be quoted at 11 1/2, and at 15 d; demand bills, 16
1/2 d.

India Government Loan Notes are without much chan-
ge, and are at 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440

THE following appeared in the *Alta California*:—
 "There have been many theories advanced, re-
 concerning the causes of earthquakes, nearly all of

suggesting that they are caused by the attractive planetary masses acting upon the earth's crust, whilst the earth's crust is being compressed. W. F. Stewart of San José, believes that the cause of our natural commotions of the past year were caused by the passage of the earth through the November meteors, or the electric belt, as he terms it. It is to me that a very slight acquaintance with the science of astronomy would have kept these theories out of print. The cause of the earthquake of November 18, 1906, was the cause of earthquakes, and of their effect whilst in contact with them, but the fact that the great 'West India commotion' did not take place, the earth was two hundred millions of miles away.

"Concerning the influence of the planets, interior or exterior, if they were all in conjunction with the sun, their influence would be trifling, compared with that of the sun. Here we have a mass of matter twenty-one times as great as the earth, and at a distance of only four times as great as the earth, and an attractive force relative to the earth, compared with that of the sun as five to three. Now, if the sun is five hundred times as great as that of the other planets combined, its distance from the earth is

twenty-five millions of miles. None of the primary planets has any appreciable attractive force upon the earth, the sun being the only one. The sun, however, has a force of attraction of about 340,000 times as great as the earth, and is at a distance of about 93 million, six hundred and forty thousand miles from the earth. The secondary planet, our moon, whose force of attraction is nearly double that of the sun. Yet what is its influence? If the attraction of other planets could raise the crust of the earth, and produce earthquakes, what terrible catastrophes the moon would cause during a total eclipse of that planet. The moon, being at the perigee, and the earth's surface being at the apogee, the distance between the center of the moon and the center of the earth, at a distance of only two hundred and thirty thousand miles from the latter, her influence would be more than enough to raise the earth's surface. Venus, during a transit, is only twenty-five or

"There seems to me to be no reason for going over the earth's organization to account for earthquakes, or whether the earth be of igneous or aqueous origin, or otherwise; it is evident that there are immense laboratories in her bowels. Some of the chimneys are visible, such as Mount Vesuvius, Mount Hecla, Mount Hood, &c. Let us examine some of the different ways in which these inferior fires come forth, and we shall find that they are all very similar. It becomes evident that not only do volcanoes exist, but that they have elapsed since a great change took place here. From that change, the ocean washed the base of the Earth.

volcanic eruptions occurred; the Coast range was up; the interior basin was raised up bodily out of the water. The upheavings left large subterranean cavities, and the water, it is thought, was forced into them, admitting of its being again forced out by the same process. These eruptions are now considered to be the cause of the earthquakes which are now and then occurring first away from the coast, and then along the coast. These eruptions produce explosive gases, which find their way through fissures into the cavities. Once there, these gases take fire and explode. If there is much gas the explosion will be heavy, the shock on the coast will be heavy, and vice versa. Secondly, the cavities will be filled with water—an eruption of molten lava will be followed by a great outpouring of water from the places through which it has been forced between the eruptions. The water will be very hot, and will be the cause of the earthquakes. The eruptions will be of various kinds, and the fire, the steam or water will be of various kinds, and varying like our volcanoes, from a fine

hundreds of feet in width. This molten lava, now it was into the subterranean lake, would produce a shock, commencing gradually, reaching the surface in force, and passing off gradually with occasional ebullitions, as in cooling, the action of the lava more heated matter would be expelled. There would be no great reason why we should not believe electric fluids may gather in these caverns, and as negative coming together explode as they do in atmosphere during a thunder storm, and in this case use an earthquake."

A man down East, describing the pretrial

Why are scamestresses not admitted into fashionable society? Because the codfish and aristocracy think there is no gentility in them sex ever.

"Rosa, my dear," said a mother to her daughter, "I have just been reading in the paper that a young lady has been found dead in a room pitch dark. Is it possible?"

"Possible, sir? Why I've seen it myself."

A wag at an hotel recently ordered eleven of his own exclusive use, because he had been nights without decent sleep, and wanted to be the loss.

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"If you are so sure and certain you will never be my husband," "No," replied the young lady, "the poets tell me, a prim-Rose is not without thorns."

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THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF AMERICA.

The following very interesting communication from the Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times, dated January 12, will repay perusal.

No more interesting document has been presented to Congress at this session than the third annual report of the Hon. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, which was last week laid before the House. It is a careful analysis of the financial condition of the country, is full of important information, and has commanded a large share of the public attention. The portions of it referring to the labour question in America and the 'protective tariff' system are of interest abroad, where Mr. Wells's financial ability is almost as well known as in his own country. Mr. Wells points out, as one important result of the American civil war, that while it left the country with unimpaired resources and actually increased products, it at the same time created a condition of affairs so peculiar that there is hardly a single domestic article or product, agricultural or manufactured, in which the claim, either directly or indirectly, has not been made within the last two years that it could be produced to greater advantage or profit in some other country than the United States; increased protection being even demanded for oil, paintings, rough building stone, Indian corn, brew, bibles, and ice, the last to the extent of 15 per cent. in gold. The causes of this all grow out of the war, and are traceable to three agencies—irrepressible paper currency, unequal and heavy taxation, and a limited supply of skilled labour.

Without following his arguments to prove this, I will merely refer to some of the facts he gives with reference to the latter wages. He says that the average increase of price from 1860 to 1867 in groceries and provisions was 88 per cent. in dry goods and clothing 85 per cent., fuel 57 per cent., and house rents 65 per cent., being a general increase in the living expenses of a family of 78 per cent. Wages have also increased, but not in this proportion, the pay for unskilled mechanical labour having increased 50 per cent., and of skilled mechanical labour 60 per cent. Unmarried men are better off than families, the increase in the price of articles consumed by them not having been so great as the increase in articles needed by families. He regards it as a fact, however, established by incontrovertible evidence, that the condition of the working men and women in a majority of the manufacturing towns of the United States is not so good at the present time as it was previously to the war, although their wages are greater, measured in gold, in 1867-8 than they were 1860-1. The average weekly wages of unskilled workmen in 1860-1 were 6 dollars 4 cents, and in 1867-8 9 dollars 54 cents. Assuming that in 1867-8 the workman spent for his family 9 dollars 54 cents, for the necessities of life, it is found that in 1860-1 the same necessities could be procured for 5 dollars 52 cents a week, so that 52 cents a week could then have been saved, and he argues from this that the unskilled workman is in a worse condition by 27 dollars a year in 1867, with receipts at 9 dollars 54 cents a week, than he was in 1860-1, with receipts at 6 dollars 4 cents a week. Before the war a barrel of flour represented the average weekly earnings of an unskilled labourer. The price of flour has advanced from 1860 to 1868 more than 90 per cent.; the price of labour of all sorts, on the average, 58 per cent. The labourer, therefore, is not so well off in flour as in 1860 by 20 per cent. To confirm this he has obtained returns from a large number of manufacturing towns, and he concludes that, "on the whole, whether reckoned in money or in flour, it conclusively appears that the working men and women of the country do not receive as much in return for their labour as before the war."

He makes general complaints of the errors of the tax laws, both in the inland revenue and the Customs duties. The old issues of free trade and protection, he says, have lost all practical importance, inasmuch as we must have a large revenue; and this being no easy matter, he thinks there is no good objection to distributing the additional taxation in such a manner as to favour those branches of industry most exposed to foreign competition. The basis of the existing tariff of Customs duties is the Act of March, 1861, amended eleven times. The rate of duty it imposes has averaged for the last three years 48 per cent.; add to this freights, insurance, and commissions, which in themselves constitute a natural and unavoidable tariff, and the average amounts to 10 or 15 per cent. more. The duties were largely increased in 1864 and 1865, to compensate the Indian taxes for the inland taxes; but in 1866 the inland taxes were repealed on almost all domestic products without change in the tariff. This is equivalent to a further minimum increase of 5 per cent., while on liquors it is 40 per cent. Yet these rates, the highest ever levied by any civilized nation in modern times, do not check importations nor satisfy the claimants for protection. This is explained partly by the condition of the currency, but largely by the indiscriminate and injudicious attempt at protection in the tariff itself. Since the war revenue itself has been systematically made subordinate to the protection of private interests in levying such duties.

Thus, Mr. Wells remarks:—"Every interest that has been strong enough or sufficiently persistent to secure efficient representation at Washington has received a full measure of attention, while every other interest that has not had sufficient strength behind it to prompt to action has been imperfectly treated or entirely neglected. Thus, let any one glance at the great departments of wool and iron, and he will find that the duties on all the leading products have been carefully increased, harmonized, and adjusted in a grandeur, in accordance with the wishes of those interested."

In striking contrast to these is the department of drugs and chemicals, embracing nearly one half the articles on which duties are levied. In this department every one is interested, for it affects every one's household affairs and business. Here the duties are discordant, and serve no good purpose, at all—various values being mixed up with specific duties, and neither having the slightest regard to the cost or use of the product. On some articles, like opium and the alkaloids, the duties are so excessive that the chief import is already through the agency of the smuggler; on others of corresponding use and cost the duty is nominal. On drugs used as medicines, duties which might be made specific are generally ad valorem, and so high as to be a bounty for the importation of the worthless material which all other markets reject. On some of the garish gaudy articles which compete in no degree with any domestic product, the duty is more than the cost. With reference to glass, more duty is paid by the domestic glassmaker upon the imported raw material used by him than is received upon the finished glassware of foreign manufacture. A defect in the present tariff is that it attempts universal protection, an idea which renders all protection a nullity. All products go through

several stages of progress, in which the finished product of the one becomes the raw material of the other. If a tax were impartially apportioned, as if all duties were increased by one act 10 per cent., prices after a little would be affected uniformly. All raw material of foreign production, or that of domestic origin, the price of which is regulated by the foreign supply, would rise equally, and the cost of production would remain as before. But if the tax was not uniform, whatever was laid upon a raw material would reduce protection to the product obtained from its manufacture. In fact, it is difficult to determine what is "raw material." Coal is the finished product of the miner, but the raw material for the manufacture of pig iron; pig iron becomes the raw material for bar iron; bar iron for machinery; machinery for textile fabrics; textile fabrics for clothing; and clothing for the labourer, whose efforts in the single department of agriculture determine the national prosperity. Mr. Wells says the number of persons employed in these various stages is large, and that more people are employed in making clothing in the city of Boston alone than there are in all the woolen mills in Massachusetts, while the number of labourers employed in agriculture is far in excess of those in all other industries combined. Hence, in making a tariff, whether the object be revenue or protection, the greatest discrimination is needed.

Of the peculiarities of the American protective system, Mr. Wells gives some striking incidents. In 1864 the manufacturers' apportionment ascertained that fine English thread, being imported as "yarn" under a 35 per cent. duty, and afterwards spooled in the United States, thus evading the duty on spooled thread. Accordingly the tariff was amended, and a duty of 4 cents was imposed on each skein or bank of 840 yards, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem, which amounted to prohibition. But it was soon found that the fine cotton threads or yarns thus excluded were needed for many other purposes than sewing thread, and that some of them could not at the time be manufactured under any circumstances in this country. They were essential for the manufacture of elastic fabrics, for breeches, gaiters, and other products, and these manufactures would have been utterly ruined were the duty collected. After this discovery, the Treasury practically nullified the duty by its interpretation of the law. Passing to a consideration of the American shipbuilding interest, Mr. Wells says it is "protected," but that the attempt at protection has broken down under the attempt to protect copper, cordage, canvas, &c., and that the universal tariff has so extended to every branch of production "that if ships available for foreign trade were to-day furnished to hand without cost, their use must be exceedingly limited, for the reason that the high prices of all domestic commodities would effectually prevent that exchange with foreign countries which in itself constitutes commerce."

With reference to lumber, he says that the duty is 20 per cent. ad valorem, which, with the importers' percentage, may be considered equivalent to 25 per cent. The demand for lumber increases steadily, and the prices of the cheapest varieties have advanced since 1860 about 100 per cent. Foreign lumber being absolutely essential to the requirements of the country, it follows that the duty is paid wholly by the consumer, and that the price of the imported article regulates the price of the domestic product. In other words, a tax on the importation of foreign lumber becomes also a tax upon the consumers of the whole domestic product, with the difference that in the one case the proceeds of the tax go into the national treasury, and in the other benefit private interests exclusively. An inquiry into the amounts of these taxes, however, shows that the value of the rough lumber imported in 1868 was about seven and a half millions of dollars, while the value of the domestic product was fifty-four millions. For every dollar that goes into the Treasury the people pay seven; 2,550,000 dollars are received into the Treasury at a cost to the people of sixteen millions. Lumber, he says, ought to be exempt from duty—it needs no protection; and since the war began it has advanced in price far more than the average of other commodities. Salt, Mr. Wells states, is now burdened with a duty of from 100 to 170 per cent. In 1860 it was but 15 per cent. The salt producers demand even a still higher duty. Salt manufacture in the United States is practically a monopoly in the hands of two great companies, who have made enormous profits under the present duty, and the interests of the country demand a decrease instead of an increase. On pig iron the duty is 9 dollars gold, or over 12 dollars in currency. It costs to make a ton of pig iron in the United States to-day not more than 26 dollars currency, and in some furnaces not more than 24 dollars, yet the selling price of No. 1 and 2 pig is 40 dollars a ton, or 10 dollars to 13 dollars per cent; that is, on a capital of 450,000 dollars a yearly profit of from 350,000 dollars to 455,000 dollars. The makers of pig iron ought to join the consumers in asking Congress to reduce the duty, but "the commissioner has not heard that any such movement has been contemplated."

The result of this condition of affairs is that in America we have so raised the cost of all domestic products that exchange in kind with foreign nations is almost impossible. The majority of what they have to sell as we must or will have. What foreign nations want and we produce—cotton and a few other articles excepted—they can buy elsewhere cheaper. We are, therefore, obliged to pay in no small part for such foreign productions as we must or will have, either in the precious metals, or what is worse, in unduly depreciated promises of national payment. This Mr. Wells illustrates at length by examples of the course of American trade with various foreign nations. From this he passes to an examination of the remedies necessary, and recommends changes of a radical character in the systems of taxation, highly commending the systems of Great Britain and France, and saying that the nation adopting them "might contentedly relinquish a very large influx of capital and manufactures from beyond its own borders, thereby rapidly increasing its wealth and development, and possibly, as an ultimate result, compelling other States to adopt the same liberal and enlightened policy as a measure of defence and protection." The ends to be accomplished by a reform in the tax laws are mainly three—first, a full restoration of the national credit and resumption of specie pay-

ments; second, funding the National Debt at a lower rate of interest; and third, reduction in the cost of national production, with a view of enabling the products of American industry to compete on terms of greater equality with the products of foreign nations than is now possible. No legislative protection, he says, can restore the producer in this country to a level with foreign competition. The productive elements of industry are one of the most essential elements of national prosperity, and it is that which gives England her superiority over the Continent. He asks if American labour has no superiority even to England, and says the protection it needs is sagacity, energy, economy, and the use to the utmost extent of its natural advantages. These the tariff legislation has hitherto neutralized. It has raised the price of coal and raw material, and has offered bounties to incompetence and bad management. It has destroyed foreign commerce by preventing exchange of goods, and it has prevented the country needs a "tariff looking first to the attainment of public revenue, and not primarily to the furtherance of mere private interests."

I will close this abstract with a summary of some statistics Mr. Wells gives to show the comparative wages paid in the United States and in Europe. In the cotton manufacture the average excess of wages paid in the United States in 1867 over those paid in Great Britain for corresponding labour, estimated in both cases in gold, was 35 per cent. In 1868 a reduction was made in the rates of some operatives in this country of 3 per cent. Belgium the average difference of wages as compared with the United States, is 48 per cent. In France the average weekly wages of adults are 2 dollars 98 cents. In the woolen manufacture the average excess of wages paid in this country over Great Britain in 1867-8 was 24.53 per cent.; in carpet and worsted mills it was 58 per cent. In the manufacture of firearms the wages in the United States are 36 per cent. more than in England, and 105 per cent. more than in France. In ironworking and machine building in 1867-8 wages in the United States were about 58 per cent. in excess of those paid in England. The average price of puddling a ton of iron in the United States is 4 dollars 37 cents gold; in England, 2 dollars 37 cents; Belgium, 1 dollar 20 cents.

ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS.

The following circular letter has been issued from the Admiralty:—

"Admiralty, January 7, 1869.
"Sir,—The First Lord and the Board of Admiralty, in accordance with the instructions of the Admiralty, have undertaken that their expenditure shall be carefully examined and anxiously watched and controlled, with a view to a wise and well-ordered reduction of the cost of the service, and that the economy of the expenditure may be effected without any detriment to the real efficiency of the navy, and they invite the aid of all officers, whether civil or naval, in accomplishing this object."

"Economy in administration is attained not only by spending no more than is necessary on the work which is undertaken, but (and more) by not undertaking what is unnecessary. The Board of Admiralty, therefore, have directed that the expenditure of the Admiralty shall be reduced by no more than is necessary for the service, and that the economy of the expenditure may be effected without any detriment to the real efficiency of the navy, and they invite the aid of all officers, whether civil or naval, in accomplishing this object."

"Officers in command of Her Majesty's ships must exercise a continual control over the expenditure; stores issued for the service must be carefully accounted for, and the value of the rough lumber imported in 1868 was about seven and a half millions of dollars, while the value of the domestic product was fifty-four millions. For every dollar that goes into the Treasury the people pay seven; 2,550,000 dollars are received into the Treasury at a cost to the people of sixteen millions. Lumber, he says, ought to be exempt from duty—it needs no protection; and since the war began it has advanced in price far more than the average of other commodities. Salt, Mr. Wells states, is now burdened with a duty of from 100 to 170 per cent. In 1860 it was but 15 per cent. The salt producers demand even a still higher duty. Salt manufacture in the United States is practically a monopoly in the hands of two great companies, who have made enormous profits under the present duty, and the interests of the country demand a decrease instead of an increase. On pig iron the duty is 9 dollars gold, or over 12 dollars in currency. It costs to make a ton of pig iron in the United States to-day not more than 26 dollars currency, and in some furnaces not more than 24 dollars, yet the selling price of No. 1 and 2 pig is 40 dollars a ton, or 10 dollars to 13 dollars per cent; that is, on a capital of 450,000 dollars a yearly profit of from 350,000 dollars to 455,000 dollars. The makers of pig iron ought to join the consumers in asking Congress to reduce the duty, but "the commissioner has not heard that any such movement has been contemplated."

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say save them from starvation. The Blacksmith method provides for this amiable and humane feeling, while it takes a cutting against fraud. It provides that if the case is a deserving one, help will be given, and that if it is a case of merely professional feeling, the attempt to trade on the charitable feelings of the community will be frustrated. Probably the practice of doing up cases to the tune of professional cases is everywhere pretty much the same as at Blackheath, and there in the last week of the old year only one beggar in every twenty-six was in real need of charity.

PERSONS IN THE PORT—In France, as in other parts of the Continent, the use of copper is very common, and more general than in this country, and great care is generally taken to keep them in good order. In all well-conducted houses copper vessels are used frequently, and are thoroughly impressed with the danger of doing up cases to the tune of professional cases is everywhere pretty much the same as at Blackheath, and there in the last week of the old year only one beggar in every twenty-six was in real need of charity.

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PIANO FOR THE S.

BRAD, COLLARD, BROADWOOD, HOPKINSON, BORD, CRAMER, &c., with all the latest improvements, GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

PIANOFORTE, 330, Richmond, full compass. HARMONICALLY BY ALEX. ANDERSON, NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC, at our Reduced PRICES. J. H. ANDERSON and CO., Music Warehouse, 360, George-street.

BRIDGE ALPHEUS NEW WALTZ, as performed with great effect by the splendid Band of H.M.S. Gaiety at the entertainment given by H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED. ANDERSON'S, 360, George-street.

THE WALTZ OF THE SEASON.—PRINCE ALFRED'S NEW WALTZ, a spirited and lively composition, all the popular compositions of ALFRED ANDERSON, E. ANDERSON, special appointment to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED LONDON and SYDNEY. ANDERSON'S, 360, George-street.

PIANO FOR THE S. HARMONICALLY. BLVY and CO., 321, George-street. INSTRUMENTS can be chosen from a superb stock of the BEST ENGLISH and FOREIGN PIANOS.

An extensive stock of organs, new music, &c., Court's Prima Donna Quadrille, Domino and to thoroughgoing Gaiety, Silver Waltz, &c. What more can I say? I trust to tell Robin, and many new songs and pieces. BLVY and CO., 321, George-street.

M. W. GRIEVE, Pianoforte Tuner, &c., Removed from 194, Castlereagh-street, two doors from King-street, to 194, Castlereagh-street, and second hand, for SALE or hire. Tuning and repairing.

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FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. MARTHA JOHNSON (reluct of the late Mr. GEORGE JOHNSON, Blacksmith, Wool, &c.), are respectfully invited to attend her funeral: to move from her residence, Pitt-street, Surry Hills, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Balmain and Pitt-street.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Excursion tickets, at a single fare for the double journey, will be issued from all stations to all stations, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant; also on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, available for return until TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th instant.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways,
Department of Public Works,
Railway Station,
Sydney, March 28th, 1869.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.

Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Date to which Tenders can be at this Office.

Nature of Works and Supplies.

ROAD BOMBALA TO EDEN.

1-60 Edens Division

1-60 Tenth Division

1-60 Tenth Division

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NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1821.
Paid-up Capital, £250,000.
335, Pitt-street. Lowest rates on buildings.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STANDARD OFFICE, 275, GEORGE-STREET.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq.,
J. De V. Lamb, Esq.,
MEDICAL REFEREE: J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.

ANNUAL REVENUE exceeds £700,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND exceeds £4,000,000.

WILLIAM RAE, Agent.

THE UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £500,000—Unlimited Liability.
HEAD OFFICE—275, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
POLICIES granted on the lowest current terms, on both Fire and Marine risks.

Claims under Marine policies can be made payable in either Sydney, Melbourne, or London.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Child Company, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up, £250,000.

W. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

95, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

By authority, under the special patronage of H.E.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

THE EVENING (Wednesday), March 31st,

will be presented T. Taylor's Comedy, in 3 acts,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Am. Trenchard, Mr. H. Hoskins

Lord Dunsany, Mr. Stuart O'Brien

Abel Murcott, Mr. J. W. Andrews

Mr. Birney, Mr. J. W. Andrews

Deacon, Mr. J. W. Andrews

Mary Meredith, Miss Florence Colville

Phonograph, Mr. Charles Jones

Mr. A. F. MILLER'S VOCAL ILLUSTRATION.

Received with enthusiastic applause.

To conclude with Miss Braden's Sensational Drama.

LADY AUDLEY, Mr. J. Bartlett

Lady Audley, Madame MARIE DURET

Robert Audley, Mr. J. Bartlett

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1st.

H. R. the Duke of Edinburgh has graciously accorded his patronage for this occasion, and will witness the Theatre.

WITH HIS PRESENCE.

MISS ROSINA CARANDINI.

The Hon. ELIOT C. YORKE

has kindly consented to appear in a new character.

THE GALATHEA CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

will make their appearance in public on this evening only.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that applications for seats may be made not later than 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, to prevent disappointment and confusion.

Box office open from 10 to 3.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

THE CARANDINI

OPERATIC AND BALLAD CONCERTS.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, March 31st.

Overture, Piano—"Bohemian Girl"—The Misses Rosina

Grand Duo—"By the tone tomb"—Madame Carandini

and Mr. W. Shaw

Song—"Remember"—Miss Rosina and Mr. W. Shaw

Cavatina—"Take this cup of sparkling wine"—Miss

Rosina Carandini

Song—"Quoniam tu"—Madame Carandini

and Mr. W. Shaw

Song—"By the tone tomb"—Miss Rosina Carandini

and Mr. W. Shaw

Song—"My Molly Auld"—Madame Carandini

and Mr. W. Shaw

Duet—"Beautiful birds"—Miss Rosina and Miss Fannie

and Mr. W. Shaw

An interval of fifteen minutes.

PART II.

Duet, Piano—"The canary bird quadrille"—Misses

Rosina and Fannie

Song—"Home, sweet home"—Madame Carandini

and Mr. W. Shaw

Song—"The bells of St. Dunstons"—Miss Rosina

and Mr. W. Shaw

Song—"Dumpty, dumpty, dumpty"—Miss Rosina

and Mr. W. Shaw

Song—"Calm is the deep"—Mr. W. Shaw

and Miss Rosina

Song—"Comin' thro' the rye"—Madame Carandini

and Mr. W. Shaw

Duet—"The elfin call"—Misses Rosina and Fannie

and Mr. W. Shaw

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8. Admission—

Reserved seats, 1s; second seats, 6d; gallery, children, half-price.

Books of the words may be obtained of the

depositor. Tickets may be obtained at Anderson's Music

Warehouse, George-street; or at the publisher's place, 10, the

Hall can be seen, and seats reserved. Clock room for

India, and every attention paid to the comfort of visitors.

GRAND PICNIC at Parramatta Park, to the Children

attending the Newtown, Campbelltown, Cook's River,

Penrith, Campbelltown, and Rocky Point Schools.

To take place on THURSDAY, 1st of April. Tickets, 2s; children, half-price. The special train will leave Sydney at 9.30; Newtown, 9.35; Campbelltown, 9.45; Adelaide, 9.50; Burwood, 9.55; Homebush, 9.57.

MADAME SCHERER'S WAXWORKS.

267, Pitt-street (opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.)

Sole Proprietors and Managers.

Hours: From 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Admission to the whole is; children, half-price.

ALBERT COX, NON-PLAYERS.—Match TO-MOR-

ROW, Thursday, at 1.30. A match (devoid of

significance) will be arranged at a sufficient number to

present. Luncheon at 1.30 sharp.

CLARK'S VARIETIES AND PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

YORK-STREET.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.

A Grand Continuity BENEFIT to the Proprietor,

Mr. J. CLARK, tendered to him by every member of his

company, as a mark of their esteem.

A great bill this occasion. The great historical drama,

is the title.

WHITE FRIARS.

To be followed by a Grand and Feted CONCERT.

Mr. Morrison, as Miss Jim Towright, assisted by the

members of the company.

Remember, Tom Crib's Parlor, To-night. J. CLARK

and JOE WILLIAMS in "Palmers in To-night.

Come early, and secure seats.

After the performance.

A Grand PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS BALL.

MILLION PRIZES!

Booze, 1s; Pitt-street, 34.

Stage Manager, J. P. WEST.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION

INDUSTRY AND ART.

In connection with the JUVENILE MISSIONARY SO-

CITY AND EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND

ART, will open TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the

YIP STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In consequence of so much of the Schoolroom being

occupied by Exhibits, Visitors are requested to make their

inspection as short as possible, so that accommodation may

be given to all who desire to examine the various divisions.

Doors open from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock

to 9.30 o'clock p.m. Admission, one shilling.

H. W. GILLAM, J. P. MARSHALL, Secretaries.

HOMERUS RACES.

GRAND STAND.

LUNCHEON for the COMMITTEE in the Committee

Room.

W. JOHN O'BRIEN,

Tellurist.

LUNCHEON for the PUBLIC in the Public Room.

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